if you recast that to the Middle East, not a day goes by, certainly not a week goes by without a huge demonstration in one of Israel's neighbors in which thousands of people call for the extermination of the Israeli state and the Israeli people. That is not peace. And the end of those actions is not even being discussed.

Peace is more than a day without a riot. Peace is every textbook published by every government from Tehran to Tunis to Rabat acknowledging that Israel is an inherent part of the Middle East with a right to live. And if instead what is being offered to Israel is this shallow, temporary cease-fire, then one need not wonder why Israelis are reluctant to make territorial concessions. Land for peace is not land for a temporary lull. Because once territorial concessions are made, those concessions are permanent, measurable, and irreversible. We need an establishment of peace which is permanent and irreversible. That begins by a dedication to the Palestinian Authority to insist that every governmentally paid textbook everywhere in the Middle East shows Israel as an organic part of the Middle East with every right to be there. It does not mean huge territorial concessions by the Israelis in return for a handshake that can later be reversed.

Now, I recognize that even the description of peace I have provided is ephemeral and that the hope that Israel would be accepted someday in the Middle East the same way that says the Netherlands is accepted in Europe may go beyond any reasonable expectation. But clearly an Israel that is willing to give up 90, 95 percent of the territory in question is entitled to

every possible effort that might lead in 50 years to the kind of peace that Israel deserves.

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I believe that that concludes my remarks, except to say that when this Congress returns, we may have to deal with the possibility of a unilateral declaration of statehood by the Palestinian Authority. Such a declaration would be a renunciation of the peace process, a renunciation not only of Camp David but also of Oslo, and such a renunciation must be met by the United States with complete repudiation. It should include all of the steps outlined in a bill passed this House just a few weeks ago, which should also include the immediate movement of the American Embassy to Jerusalem, where it should have been all along.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Ms. CARSON (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of official business.

Ms. Jackson-Lee of Texas (at the request of Mr. Gephardt) for today on account of business in the district.

Ms. KILPATRICK (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of a death in the family.

Mrs. Mink of Hawaii (at the request of Mr. Gephardt) for today on account of business in the district.

 $Ms.\ SLaughter\ (at\ the\ request\ of\ Mr.\ Gephardt)\ for\ today\ on\ account\ of\ business\ in\ the\ district.$

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. McNulty) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. McDermott, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. DOOLITTLE) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. SMITH of Michigan, for 5 minutes, today.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution 106, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Pursuant to the previous order of the House of November 3, 2000, the House stands adjourned until 6:00 p.m. on Saturday, November 4, 2000, unless it has sooner been informed by the President of the enactment into law of House Joint Resolution 84, in which case the House shall stand adjourned pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution 160 until 2 p.m. Monday, November 13, 2000.

Thereupon (at 12 o'clock and 47 minutes p.m.), pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution 160, 106th Congress, and its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, November 13, 2000, at 2 p.m.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for official foreign travel during the third quarter of 2000, by Committees of the House of Representatives, pursuant to Public Law 95–384, and for miscellaneous groups in connection with official foreign travel during the third quarter of 2000 are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2000

	Date			Per diem 1		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
Name of Member or employee	Arrival	Departure	Country	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²						
Jay Jakub, Staff	7/16	7/22	Europe		1,500.00						1,500.00
Commercial airfare							5,655.79				5,655.79
Pat Murray, Staff	7/17	7/22	Europe		1,300.00						1,300.00
Commercial airfare							5,647.24				5,647.24
Merrell Moorhead, Staff	7/17	7/22	Europe		1,300.00						1,300.00
Commercial airfare							5,647.24				5,647.24
John Stopher, Staff	8/7	8/12	Europe/Asia		1,482.00						1,482.00
Commercial airfare							5,890.87				5,890.87
Beth Larson, Staff	8/16	8/27	Asia		3,882.50						3,882.50
Commercial airfare							5,337.00				5,337.00
Wyndee Parker, Staff	8/16	8/27	Asia		3,882.50						3,882.50
Commercial airfare							5,337.00				5,337.00
Diane Roark, Staff	8/16	8/26	Asia		3,516.50						3,516.50
Commercial airfare							4,300.93				4,300.93
Committee total					16,863.50		37,816.07				54,679.57

 $^{^{\}mathrm{1}}\,\mathrm{Per}$ diem constitutes lodging and meals.

 $^{^2\,}lf$ foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.